

## OFFICIAL.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, Deputy Postmaster in the city of New York, in place of John Lorimer Graham, removed.

ELV MOON, Marshal of the southern district of New York, in place of Silas M. Sullivan, removed.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Naval Officer in the city of New York, in place of Jeremiah Towle, removed.

Having made some changes in our carriers' routes, our subscribers in the city, whose papers do not reach them, will please have their names and residences at the office.

## OREGON.

## THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Agreeably to our promise in yesterday's paper, we proceed to present a review of the grounds of the British claims to Oregon, as stated in the debates in Parliament on the 4th of April last, and we begin by indicating the sources from which the noble and honorable members of that body have evidently, in a great measure, derived their information. It is a pamphlet, entitled "The Oregon Question, or a statement of the British claims to the Oregon territory, in opposition to the pretensions of the government of the United States of America," by Thomas Falconer, of Lincoln's Inn. It is a reprint of the portion relating to Oregon, of a small work by the same author on the Texas and Oregon questions, published in October last, and of a long article in the Morning Chronicle of January 25th on the subject of Drake's voyage to the northwest of America. It appears to have had an extensive circulation in England, and is cited as high authority in the course of the debates, as well as by all the newspapers of London.

With regard to the *de facto* person of the debate, Lord Clarendon, from whom proceeded all the historical lights thrown upon the subject in the House of Peers, seems to have examined his authorities very carefully—not sufficiently, at least, to have obtained a clear view of any point; for his speech presents little else than a confused medley of errors, of which the following sentence will afford a specimen: "In 1793, the country adjacent to the Columbia river was taken possession of by Cook, [meaning probably Captain James Cook, who was killed at Owhyhee in 1779], and was explored in 1813 by the northwestern company, now called the Hudson's Bay company, [?] under the government of British laws, continuing to the present day, and being the first establishment in that country of a lawful and national character, and recognised as such by foreign nations." We believe it will be unnecessary further to notice the remarks and arguments of the Earl of Clarendon, to whom the mantle of old Edward Hyde does not seem to have descended with his title.

Lord Aberdeen diplomatically confined himself to generalities, and Mr. Peel did not travel beyond the limits of the negotiations between the two governments in which he was concerned. Lord Palmerston, as usual, soon got upon the Madawaska, and there remained until the close of the debate. Lord John Russell took upon himself the charge of developing and defending the British claims. He is an old debater, and understands well how to magnify or flay away facts, until they fill the places for this occasion well. He studied his part on this occasion well; and though Falconer's pamphlet was his text-book, he showed that he had looked into some other authorities.

"After a passing allusion" to the annexation of Texas, "for the purpose of showing that the present conduct of the executive of the United States tends evidently to territorial aggrandisement," (another strange charge from the masters of the East India) Lord John Russell proceeds—

"To inquire into the usual modes by which the right to every territory has been hitherto maintained and established, and the manner in which such questions have been settled. With respect to uninhabited territories, in the first place, there may be a title by ancient discovery; in the second place, there may be a title by treaty or convention; and, in the third place, there may be a title by discovery, or an ancient or recent possession of the title by settlement and occupation. With regard to those various modes of establishing a right to a territory, I shall now address myself to the claims of the United States to the Oregon territory, so far as I gather them from reports made by committees of the House of Representatives so long ago as the years 1825 and 1826, and from all that I have since seen put forward on the subject. In the first place, with respect to the claim of title by ancient discovery, it appears that the United States claim all the rights which may be derived in that way from the discoveries of the Spaniards. If I were to go into this question, I should say at once that a claim founded on discoveries at the end of the sixteenth century—that merely visiting a coast, landing for a few hours at a particular portion of it, and which title was not in any way perfected by occupation or settlement for more than two centuries afterwards—that neither on the part of this country nor the United States, such a title could be maintained to be effectual. [Hear, hear.] If I were of a different opinion on this subject—if I thought otherwise than I do with respect to the claim of title by ancient discovery, the question of how far the President of the United States could maintain such a title; and I think I could show, by a tenable argument, that this country had a title on the ground of ancient discovery, and that the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake in 1579, as compared with the discoveries of Juan de Fuca, and other Spaniards, in 1592, and the commencement of the seventeenth century, would establish that the title on the part of England, [hear, hear, and cheer.] Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, discovered, as far north as the latitude of 48; and although I am not, as I have before observed, going into the question of that title, I think I could show that we could be without further evidence, to make a valid claim to the title founded on that claim of ancient discovery. [Hear.]

Now, with regard to the invalidity of claims—founded on discoveries at the end of the sixteenth century, merely visiting a coast, landing for a few hours at a particular portion of it, and not in any way perfecting the title by occupation or settlement for more than two centuries afterwards—the remarks of Lord John Russell certainly are unobjectionable. They apply, however, in no wise, either to the claims of Spain or to those of the United States derived from that power, in the countries west of the Rocky mountains; although they do apply with considerable force to the case of the Falkland Islands, which were occupied by the British in 1834, and are now held, in virtue of a discovery supposed, on very slender grounds, to have been made in 1592, and of the temporary occupation of a point on one of the islands between 1768 and 1774. The United States merely assert that, so far as discovery alone gives a title to sovereignty, their title obtained from Spain is superior to that of any other power; and they maintain, moreover, that, on the ground of first settlement, their title is good to every part of the west coast of America claimed by them. Lord John Russell cites only the voyage of Fuca, in 1592, on the part of Spain—omitting to notice the voyages and discoveries of the Spaniards in that quarter made before the birth of Drake. We will take the liberty to supply this omission, and at the same time to inquire into the justice of his opinion that he could make "a valid claim to a title" to Oregon on the discoveries of Drake in 1579.

The evidence that the Spanish navigators, Cabrilho and Ferrel, explored those coasts in 1542—3, as far north as the 43d degree of latitude, and landed on them in many places, where they said masses, erected crosses bearing inscriptions, and performed various acts, asserting the right of their sovereign to the country, is as unquestionable as that of any other occurrences of the same nature, at the same period; as it is related by contemporary Spanish historians upon the faith of the journals of the navigators whose descriptions of the places visited correspond with what we now know of those places. Drake visited those coasts only in 1579; and no claim on the part of Great Britain, founded on that visit, deserves to be even examined, unless it can be shown as clearly that her navigator at least saw the American coasts north of the 43d parallel of latitude. Now all that is known of Drake's visit is derived from two narratives, namely, the *Famous Voyage*, written by one of his crew, and published by Hakluyt during the lifetime of Drake in 1587, and the *World Encompassed*, a compilation from various accounts, including the *Famous Voyage*, which was not published until 1622. Without entering into the question of the relative merits of these narratives, the *Famous Voyage* is simply stated in the *Famous Voyage* Drake's visit is represented as being, on the fifth of June, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, no other date or latitude being mentioned until we find her, on the seventeenth of the same month, anchored in a harbor near the thirty-eighth degree; while, in the *World Encompassed*, it is said that she was in the latitude of forty-two degrees, on the second of June; and that, on the fifth of the same month, she anchored in a bay on the coast, in the latitude of forty-eight degrees, from which she was driven southward to the harbor near the thirty-eighth degree. Both accounts represent the wind as blowing violently and constantly during all this time, from the north and northwest; yet the defenders of the British claims, who adopt the "World Encompassed" as their authority, expect us to admit that a vessel, under such circumstances, proceeded northward through six degrees of latitude, in the interval of time, at most six days, between the third and the fifth of June—the distance between the two latitudes being, at the least, three hundred and sixty marine miles. By both narratives, during all this portion of the voyage, were constantly hidden by fogs, and the little vessel of only sixty tons must have been sadly tossed about by the billows of the Pacific; yet we are to receive as accurate observations of latitude made with wretched instruments, which, even on land, and under a clear sky, give imperfect results, and were utterly useless when the heavenly bodies were at all obscured, or there was much motion of the instruments. Upon the authority of the "World Encompassed," we are also to admit that the west coast of America runs on "continually northwest, as if it were directly to meet with Asia," from the thirty-eighth degree of latitude to the forty-eighth; though we now know, from minute surveys, that it does not run in that direction a single mile from the fortieth degree to the forty-ninth. Finally, agreeably to the same infallible guide, we are to believe that, in a vessel sailing in the Pacific, under the 32d parallel of latitude, the ropes were stiffened with ice, and meat was frozen hard as soon as taken from the fire, in the middle of June, according to our present calendar.

British writers of the present day are peculiarly sensitive on the point of Drake's visit to the northwest coast of America. In order to support his claims to the discovery of that coast, as far as the forty-eighth degree of latitude, not only arguments, but sophisms, and moreover direct falsehoods, have been employed to sustain the authenticity of the "World Encompassed." That narrative is, according to its title, collected chiefly from the journal of Francis Fletcher, the chaplain of Drake's vessel; and Burney, in his History of Voyages in the Pacific, as well as Barrow, in his recent Life of Drake, frequently refer, in support of their statements respecting this part of the expedition, to the manuscript journal of Fletcher as now existing in the British Museum. Burney's History has long been regarded as the highest authority on all such points; and Barrow's Life of Drake has been accepted as a worthy monument to the memory of the daring navigator. Yet what shall we think of these works, and of their authors, when we learn from the Edinburgh Review for October, 1844—and the statement remains uncontradicted—that of the said manuscript journal in the British Museum, "there is only the first part remaining," which "ends with the arrival of the Golden Hind (Drake's vessel) in latitude 38 degrees south, off the coast of Chili, and of course contains not a word respecting the visit to the northwest coast of America. Moreover, from this same portion, and from other original documents respecting the early proceedings of the voyage, it appears that the said chaplain, Fletcher, was an abandoned scoundrel; and that Drake, on one occasion, "caused a poem to be written and bound about Fletcher's arms, with charge that, if he took it off, he should then be hanged. The poem was, 'Francis Fletcher, the fastest knave that lived.'"

So much for the authorities on which rests the assertion that Drake discovered the coast of Oregon. The voyage of the old Greek pilot, Juan de Fuca, in 1592, long lay consigned, with those of Fonte and Maldonado, to the class of the fabulous; it has, however, been brought back within the limits of the authentic, in consequence of the establishment of the general accuracy of the geographical descriptions contained in it. Fuca related that he had coasted along the western side of America northward from Mexico, and had found a wide passage of the sea, opening to the Pacific between the 47th and the 48th parallels of latitude, through which he had sailed in various directions for many days, into a great ocean, supported by him to be the Atlantic; and he had then returned by the same passage to Mexico. Now, between the 48th and the 49th parallels, a wide passage does thus open, which extends far in the directions described by Fuca, until it opens again into the Atlantic, certainly—but into the Pacific. The correspondence between the Greek's story and the facts, is now, universally considered too strong to have been the result of accident; and the passage is called the strait of Fuca, in the excellent harbors of which, we confidently hope, the American flag will find a home.

In 1692-3, the northwest coasts were again explored by the Spaniards under Sebastian Viscaíno, of whose voyage long and minute accounts exist; while from his surveys were constructed the first correct maps of the whole portion of the 43d degree of latitude and the southern extremity of California. That part of the world was then forgotten for a long period, and we have no knowledge of its having been seen by people of a civilized nation until 1770, when the Spaniards founded Monterey and other towns on the western side of California. The career of discovery was then again entered by that nation, whose navigators, in the course of the century, explored not only the whole coast of Oregon on the Pacific, including the examination of the Columbia, but extended their examinations along the western sides of the great islands flanking the continent, as far as the 58th degree. In all these voyages, the Spaniards landed in many places, of which their journals contain minute descriptions; and on each landing they performed ceremonies of taking possession, similar to those afterwards observed by the English, and to which the historians and diplomatists of the latter nation seem to attach so much importance—the only observable difference being, that, whilst the Spaniards said a mass, the British commanders caused a double allowance of grog to be served out to the sailors.

At length, in 1778, after the voyages of the Spaniards had been made, and accounts of them had been published in Madrid, and even in London, Cook was sent out from England to seek a northern passage for ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He reached the northwest coast of America in 1778, near the 43d degree of latitude, and thence ran along it to the Nootka Sound, in 49 degrees, where he

landed and refitted his ships. He then continued his voyage northward, seldom approaching the coast until he had passed the limits of the Spanish discoveries; and in his chart we find the acknowledgment that the intervening land had been seen by the Spaniards in September, 1775. On the strength of this voyage, the British ministers, in the first negotiations with the United States on the subject of Oregon, claimed for Cook the exclusive merit of discovering the whole northwest coast. This claim seems now to be abandoned; for in the whole debate of the 4th of April, Cook's name is mentioned only by Lord Clarendon, who, as already shown, places the date of his taking possession of the country just thirteen years after his death.

Cook's expedition led to the fur trade of the north Pacific, in which the Russians from Kamtschatka, the Portuguese from Macao, the British from England and the East India, the Austrians from Ostend, the Americans from Boston, and the French from Marseilles, successively engaged; but it would be improper to notice them without first directing to another part of Lord John Russell's speech in Parliament, which must be deferred to a future occasion.

Thus it will be seen that, according to all reasonable interpretation of the evidences, the Spaniards preceded the British and all other civilized nations in the discovery of every part of the American coast, west of the Rocky mountains, which is now claimed by the United States, as well as in the performance of the ceremonies of taking possession; and these acts, *valent quantum valent*, are all in favor of the title of the United States, which succeeded to all the benefits and advantages therefrom according to the treaty with Spain in 1819. There is, indeed, no need of going back to the sixteenth century; let the voyages of Cabrilho, Ferrel, Drake, Fuca, and Viscaíno, be alike consigned to oblivion; but if those of the Spaniards be thus condemned, certainly that of Drake cannot maintain its place in a political discussion as to the sovereignty of Oregon.

Of the discoveries, and settlements, and agreements made since 1770, by all civilized nations, we have abundant and circumstantial proofs; and the United States need not fear to challenge investigation, either on account of their own direct claims, or of those derived from another nation.

In another number of our paper, we shall continue the review of Lord John Russell's arguments in support of the claims of Great Britain, where he touches points of much greater importance.

## TEXAS.

We lay before our readers, in this evening's paper, additional accounts from the country of "the lone star," but "lone," we trust, is not likely to remain many months longer. We now give, from the last New Orleans Bulletin, the proclamation of President Jones, convening Congress for the 16th June, with a few hasty, and, we hope, incorrect speculations of the Houston Morning Star on his purposes and schemes. We understand that the same southern mail brought favorable despatches from Major Donelson for our government. His letters breathe great confidence as to the ratification of our propositions by the approaching Congress.

Ought we to entertain any doubts of the final and early consummation of this most desirable object? We have every confidence in the people. They are indeed "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh." The ardent hopes of nine-tenths of her population point to a reunion with the country of the "star-spangled banner." Ought we to entertain a moment's doubt about the distinguished hero of San Jacinto? Can Gen. Houston forget that the best blood of Virginia flows in his veins? Can he be blind to the glory of Texas, or to his own honor? Can he for one moment prefer to be the first man in a village, to the second (and perhaps the first) in Rome? But the supposition is idle. He must see his own true interests in preserving the consistency of his own character, and with it, the affections of the people of Texas, instead of seeing the popular torrent bearing her on to her noble destiny, in defiance of any opposition? We would make a similar appeal to President Jones himself. If he should now be opposed to annexation, which he does not seem to be, it is far more honorable to him to go with his people, than against them—and to sacrifice his own wishes upon the altar of his country.

But why should any of the people, or any of their officers, hesitate in accepting our propositions? Adopt them, at once, and the annexation is complete. Reject them now, and the question is once more at sea. The measure may never be adopted. Do they object in any degree to the terms of the propositions? Are they willing to take the public lands, and pay the public debt? Do they desire any modification? Be assured, we speak the sentiments of our people, and the wishes of our administration, when we say, that Texas will not reject any title generous confidence which they may repose in our Congress or our Executive. We profess to be thoroughly acquainted with the opinions of the predominant party in our own country, upon this great subject at least, and we hazard nothing in making the present declaration. There is every reason to believe, that when Texas shall have come into the Union, new compact may be formed to remove her complaints, and satisfy her most liberal wishes.

But some of the anti-annexationists may still expect to profit by the chapter of accidents. They may counter-propose of independence from the hands of Mexico, and along with it, an assurance to the public creditors that their debts will be immediately paid through a loan of ten millions, effected in England by Mr. Ashbel Smith, on condition of her accepting her independence. It may be expected that, with our propositions in the one hand, and this counter-proposition on the other, the coming Congress may be induced to accept the latter alternative. The authors of the scheme may find themselves, however, grossly mistaken. The people of Texas are too decidedly with us—the popular torrent is sweeping with too much impetuosity to be resisted by any seditions, however plausible, or any overtures, however attractive. The blood of the American—the American, honored in every clime, and strong enough to defy every enemy—beats too strongly in their hearts to be arrested by any temporary obstacle. The Congress of Texas will, we fervently hope, at once accept our propositions. And though annexation may be delayed for a few days, it cannot be defeated. But let the day of reunion arrive when it may, it will confer upon those who idly attempt to resist it, an inevitable ostracism. "They will fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again." But until that day has passed away, and the measure is really complete, let the people look "with an eye that never winks," to the passing scenes before them. They must prove true to themselves. They must never abate in their enthusiasm until the last stroke has been struck, and the last seal has been annexed to the bond of their destiny.

From the N. O. Bulletin, April 30. TEXAS. The steamship Jno. S. McKim, Captain Lewis, arrived from Galveston, last evening, whence she sailed on the 21st. President Jones had issued a proclamation appointing the Congress to meet on the sixteenth day of June, to consider the resolutions of the United States Congress for the annexation of Texas; previous to which, judging from the alacrity with which the British war vessels sail with despatches from Vera Cruz to Galveston, and vice versa, it is expected that the propositions of the Mexican government and its ally or allies will appear in some tangible shape. The sentiments of the Texian nation can be best gleaned by a perusal of the resolutions passed at a meeting held at the town of Brenham, in Washington county, which were

carried, although the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the republic, and acting Secretary of State, were in disagreement of the same.

"Be it resolved, That the meeting of the Congress of Texas to the United States, upon the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country."

"Be it resolved, That the executive be requested to use all the means within his power to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid, with the utmost promptness."

"Be it resolved, That inasmuch as the government of the United States has given its ultimatum on this subject, that secrecy on the part of the executive tends only to embarrass this subject, without producing any beneficial effect."

"Be it resolved, That the President of the republic should not convene the Congress on or before the fourth Monday in June next, we, a portion of the people of Texas, recommend to the counties throughout the republic, to meet as soon as practicable, at any point that may be designated, in connection to ratify said joint resolution, and form a State constitution."

"Be it resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of the President of this republic to consummate the measure of annexation to the United States, without further delay, for the purpose of the occurrence of any foreign or European power."

The Houston Morning Star has the following intelligence, which is significantly hinted at in the above resolutions:

"We learn that our government has recently received communications from Gen. Arista, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurance that the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurymedea about a fortnight since; and it is rumored that the British minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries."

And whereas the President of the United States has, as the first and second sections of the resolutions as first passed, and notified this government thereof.

[Here follow the resolutions passed by the United States Congress for the annexation of Texas.] And whereas the President of the United States has, as the first and second sections of the resolutions as first passed, and notified this government thereof.

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The Preble is the only vessel that has suffered, and this was in consequence of departing from the strict sanitary regulations established by the commander of the squadron. With proper care, and a strict adherence to sanitary regulations, a cruising vessel may with safety remain on the station for twelve or eighteen months. A longer continuance might prove injurious, even if the coast fever did not manifest itself.

The condition of the American settlements is improving gradually. The settlers can, with reasonable industry, secure all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The unmanicured slaves are averse to agriculture, because they consider it degrading to a freeman, and as the occupation of a slave. They are more fond of barter, in which, like the natives, they are very shrewd and expert.

The lawful trade of western Africa has been slowly increasing during the last few years. It is chiefly in the hands of the English, but the few American vessels engaged in it are doing well. In proportion as the traffic in slaves is checked, the lawful trade will increase. The slave trade is certainly on the decline, though it is still prosecuted to a considerable extent by vessels from Cuba and the Brazils.

A piece of ground, of about one hundred feet square, has been obtained near Porto Grande, island of St. Vincent, for a cemetery, and a neat and substantial stone wall, seven feet high, erected at the expense of the officers and crews of the squadron. Another piece of ground, for a similar purpose, had been secured near Porto Praya, in the island of St. Jago, and the same to it, conveyed in fee, to be enclosed by the same means. Provision will thus be made for the decent interment of all who may unfortunately die on board the United States vessels of war, at either of those places, and whose bodies are excluded from consecrated ground by the religious scruples of the authorities and inhabitants of the islands.

## THE FLORIDA CASE—NOVEL AND INTERESTING QUESTION.

It seems that the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, admitting Florida and Iowa into the Union, did not contain any provision for the transfer of the causes pending in the superior courts of the Territory to the new district court of the United States created by that act. It was seriously apprehended that, if the district court should be organized and put in operation before Congress should have provided for the omission, it would arrest these causes where they are, and put them out of court, to the great prejudice of the interests of the United States. The government interests in litigation in Florida are said to be immense.

Under all the circumstances, the President very judiciously declined to appoint the officers of the new court, until Congress shall have an opportunity of supplying their omission to provide for the transfer of the causes, and has thus kept the affair embarrassed of the clashing jurisdictions of the several tribunals, and leaves the superior courts of the Territory in possession of the same powers which they have exercised heretofore, &c.

We learn, furthermore, that the district attorney for East Florida addressed a letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, asking instructions upon the subject; which, passing through the usual forms, has drawn forth concurring opinions from the Attorney General and Solicitor, which have received the approval of the President—that the appointments should not, and indeed cannot, at this time be made.

Since then we have understood that the Solicitor has transmitted his instructions to the United States attorney, in which he has fully discussed the questions involved; and the conclusions he came to will be readily understood, when we add that the United States attorney was instructed to proceed in the admission of Florida into the Union had not passed. This being a matter of much public concernment and general interest, we do not perceive any good reason why the same should not be laid before the public, whom it most concerns. At all events, we shall apply for leave to take and publish copies of these interesting communications; and, if successful, they will shortly appear in our columns.

## FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday last contains the following article:

"The amount of receipts at the custom-house at New York continues to fall off. The income of the past week is not one half so large as that of the same week of last year."

The receipts for the week ending April 26, 1845, were, \$1,385,385, which is \$1,000,000 less than they were last March. Much of this decrease is doubtless the result of the low price of cotton, which is now two cents per lb. lower than at the same time last year. There were last year also some shipments of flour and grain, which there are none now.

The exports during the past quarter compare with those of the previous year as follows:

1845. 1844.  
January.....3,098,450.....1,738,321  
February.....1,913,335.....1,440,587  
March.....1,355,886.....4,049,392

Thus it will be seen that the exports this year up to the 1st instant, are about \$800,000 less than to the same date last year. The exports of the present month will increase the deficiency as compared with 1844."

The above is confined to the port of New York; but the following embraces the whole receipts of the quarter throughout the United States:

"RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The receipts into the treasury during the quarter ending the 31st ult., were, as nearly as can be ascertained—

From customs.....\$6,375,575 71  
From lands.....48,532 30  
From miscellaneous sources.....30,000 00

\$6,881,107 91

"The expenditures during the same period have been:

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....\$1,708,407 96  
On account of army.....\$1,181,898 56  
Indian Department.....22,930 07  
Fortifications.....86,119 50  
Pensions.....1,406,193 19

2,647,308 32

Navy.....1,378,631 06  
Interest on the public debt.....38,063 71  
Reimbursement of loan of 1841.....4,912,686 94  
do do.....400,000 00

Reimbursement and interest of treasury notes.....841,018 04

\$12,136,994 97

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 31, 1845.

"TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, 1st May, 1845.

year, we have obtained from the Treasury office the following exhibit:

Receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending 31st March, 1844.....\$7,675,366 40  
do do 1845.....6,375,575 71

Falling off of customs.....1,399,790 69

But the quarter for 1844 produced an unprecedented amount of revenue from duties; and we understand that the quarter ending 31st March last has been more productive than was expected. There is reason to believe that the revenue accruing during the present year will be sufficient, (exclusive of the surplus of six or seven millions.) Suppose, for example, we adopt the last quarter as the average of each, during the whole year, and it will stand thus:

CUSTOMS.....\$6,881,107 91  
LANDS.....48,532 30  
MISCELLANEOUS.....30,000 00

\$7,359,640 21

OLD VIRGINIA IN A BLAZE OF GLORY!

The wreath thickens around her honored brow. We had no conception of the extent of the triumph. Fourteen out of fifteen members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, have been elected to the House of Delegates, probably ten in the Senate, and about thirty on joint ballot. Well may the late Charleston Mercury say:

"Virginia will at last have a Senator who will represent her pure principles. The result of this election is of the greatest value to the South, and we shall dwell more at large on the high import of it."

We are indebted to the Richmond Enquirer of this morning for the following brilliant details: Yesterday, we heard of democratic gains in Giles and Mercer, Cabell and Wayne, Logan, in place of Farley, Yelch, Black Dwarf, Mason and Jackson, Wood and Ritchie, 'Black Dwarf,' Floyd and Vint. This gives us a net gain of a majority at that place or some 16 or 20 votes. John Semmes, probably elected to Congress from the Kanawha district, by a small majority. Wincher, who, elected to the Senate in Pittsylvania district last year democratic. No returns from 'Rhine's district.' All this is glory enough for our campaign!

To the editors of the Enquirer: CABELL, COUSINS, & Co., April 26, 1845.

MEANS, EDITORS: I hasten to inform you of the result of our election in the counties of Cabell and Wayne. Adkins, 71 votes, and Wayne, 28 votes, for the House of Representatives, and one small precinct to hear from, which gives about 100 votes; and we may certainly calculate on Adkins getting a majority at that place or some 16 or 20 votes. Joseph Johnson has over his competitor, Camden, 130 votes. I have only time to say that the election in the Kanawha district, by a small majority.

To the editors of the Enquirer: GILES & MERCER—Redeemed! GILES & MERCER, April 26, 1845.

I herewith give you the result of the election of this county and Mercer: For Congress—Chapman 678, Miller 38—majority for Chapman 640.

For House of Delegates—Pendleton (dem.) 387 in Giles, and 303 in Mercer—total, 690.

KANAWHA REGION—Brilliant success! An intelligent and valuable correspondent gives us the following intelligence, which goes far beyond any thing we expected:

To the editors of the Enquirer: KANAWHA, C. H. April 26. Gentlemen: Since the arrival of the stages this evening, I hasten to give you such items of election news as we have from this section. It is a glorious and reflects immortal honor on our firm and untimely democracy. Though the result is not so far as the reports have come in, the result in this section of the State is glorious, and reflects immortal honor on our firm and untimely democracy. Though the result is not so far as the reports have come in